

Claims

- [c1] 1. A liquid crystal panel, comprising:
a display area having $M \times N$ pixels for providing $M \times N$ resolution, each of said pixels including K sub-pixels;
a row driver having $I \times N$ scan lines coupled to said display area; and
a column driver having $J \times M$ data lines coupled to said display area for cooperating with said row driver to complete driving M pixels on a same row in said display area after said row driver scans I times, wherein $I \times J = K$, and $1 < I, J < K$.
- [c2] 2. The liquid crystal panel of claim 1, wherein said K is 3, said I is 2, and said J is 1.5.
- [c3] 3. The liquid crystal panel of claim 1, wherein said column driver includes:
an even column driver for driving an even portion of said $J \times M$ data lines in said display area; and
an odd column driver for driving an odd portion of said $J \times M$ data lines in said display area.
- [c4] 4. The liquid crystal panel of claim 1, wherein said row driver includes:

an even row driver for driving an even portion of said $I \times N$ scan lines in said display area; and
an odd row driver for driving an odd portion of said $I \times N$ scan lines in said display area.

[c5] 5. The liquid crystal panel of claim 1, wherein said $M \times N$ pixels are arranged in one of a delta manner, a stripe line manner, and a mosaic line manner.

[c6] 6. A liquid crystal display projector system, said liquid crystal display projector system comprising said liquid crystal panel of claim 1.

[c7] 7. A method for driving a liquid crystal panel having a display area having $M \times N$ pixels for providing $M \times N$ resolution, each of said pixels including K sub-pixels, said method comprising:
scanning $I \times N$ scan lines in said display area in sequence;
and
providing $J \times M$ sub-pixel data to $J \times M$ data lines in said display area after scanning each of said $I \times N$ scan lines to complete driving M pixels on a same row in said display area after scanning said scan lines for I times;
wherein $I \times J = K$, and $1 < I, J < K$.

[c8] 8. The method of claim 7, wherein said K is 3, said I is 2, and said J is 1.5.

- [c9] 9. The method of claim 7, wherein said step of scanning said $I \times N$ scan lines comprises scanning said $I \times N$ scan lines in sequence from top to bottom.
- [c10] 10. The method of claim 7, wherein said step of scanning said $I \times N$ scan lines comprises scanning said $I \times N$ scan lines in sequence from bottom to top.
- [c11] 11. The method of claim 7, wherein said step of providing said $J \times M$ sub-pixel data to said $J \times M$ data lines comprises providing said $J \times M$ sub-pixel data to said $J \times M$ data lines from left to right.
- [c12] 12. The method of claim 7, wherein said step of providing said $J \times M$ sub-pixel data to said $J \times M$ data lines comprises providing said $J \times M$ sub-pixel data to said $J \times M$ data lines from right to left.
- [c13] 13. A timing sequence driving method for a timing sequence control circuit, said timing sequence driving method at least comprising said method for driving said liquid crystal panel of claim 7.